

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. 1740.

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HERE is nothing more commonly asserted by such as oppose the *Present Administration*, than that the Power of the CROWN is now greater than ever; and that, consequently, we ought to be extremely cautious of doing any Thing to increase its Power, and no less vigilant in laying

hold of any Opportunities that offer of abridging it. This is one of the Corner Stones of their *Patriotism*, as they themselves confess; and it is purely on this Distinction that they set up themselves for a *Country Party*. It is most certainly a very wicked Insinuation, that there really is any distinct and opposite Interests between the King and the Country, our Sovereign and his People. There are only Two Sorts of Knaves who have ever attempted to maintain such a Distinction: *Evil Ministers* and *Evil Patriots*. Some who were about King Charles I. persuaded him to give a little too much into this Distinction, by which they attained Honours and Fortunes; and in King William III.'s Time, some *Prejudiced Patriots* revived this Notion, to render themselves considerable, and to extort Money from the Ministry, before they would suffer the Nation's Business to be done in *Parliament*; where, by *Vociferous* Declarations, and loud Pretences to *Extraordinary* Humility, they had gained a considerable Ascendant.

But whatever our *Modern Patriots* may pretend, there is no Man who is tolerably acquainted with the *Laws and History* of this Kingdom, that can believe what they alledge, or can avoid feeling on the slightest Comparison, that our Ancient Kings had by very far greater Powers than any of our Princes since the Revolution. It would take up a great deal of Room to prove this at large, and it would also lead us into some inquiries, of too dark and too obscure a Nature for a Paper of this Kind. In order therefore to clear up this Point, without entering into deeper Matters, I shall state Two or Three material Cases, in which the Power of former Princes will appear, and the Inability, at the same time, of *Later Kings*. By these the Reader will see how ill-founded these Assertions are; and I shall then make a few Observations, in order to demonstrate what evil Consequences may attend our too readily swallowing at any Time such Suggestions, and running thereby into the hasty, ill-grounded Judgments of the Crown, which is one of the greatest Inconveniences to which our Constitution is liable.

In the first Place then, with respect to *Parliaments*, our Ancient Kings were at Liberty to call, and dissolve them, when and how they pleased; and the 'till has been lately suggested, that the keeping the same *Parliament* several Years was a modern Practice, and introduced by Charles II. yet it is certain, that Henry VIII. kept one *Parliament* many Years, and prorog'd them, as is now the Custom. They had a very high and apparent Influence in both Houses, as is evident from the Steps taken by the same Henry VIII. whenever he inclined to have any Law passed, by sending for the *Speaker* and the *Members*, and haranguing them in an extraordinary Manner, which was also practised by his Daughter Elizabeth. On the other hand, they increased by *Charters*, as they thought proper, the Number of *Boroughs*, and, consequently, the Number of *Members*; and, upon Petition, they also discharged *Boroughs* from the Duty of sending *Members*. As to influencing Elections, the Crown had many Powers which it now wants, and they used them very freely; as is clear from the *Journals* extant of *Parliaments* in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Next, as to the Revenue of the CROWN. It contained in such Articles as gave the Prince much more Influence on the People than he has now. The *Lands* called *Crown Lands*, not only brought in a Revenue, but also provided for a Number of Officers, all immediate Dependents on the Sovereign, and who had, by virtue of their Offices, great Interests in their *Counties*, *Wards*, and *Liveries*, was another Branch, not only of Profit but Power, and it was so much a Part of the Constitution, that it could not be taken away but by the Crown's Consent. A Power of exchanging *Lands* with *Bishops*, was also of much Benefit to some Reigns, particularly to Queen Elizabeth; who, as appears in *Strype's Annals*, and elsewhere, compelled many Pre-

lates to make hard Bargains, and dealt severely enough with such as had any Concerns with her Revenue. In a word, if the Crown was then less Wealthy it was more Independent; and whenever the King or his Ministers were frugal, and inclined to live upon good Terms with their Neighbours, there was no absolute or necessary Occasion for calling *Parliaments*. On the contrary, they had sometimes Money enough to keep Troops on foot, without asking any Aid of the People; and when they thought this necessary, they cared as little for their Consent. Henry VII. left near Two Millions behind him; and yet he had great Troubles, and loved Building. This shews, that according to those Times the Revenue of the Crown was very considerable; and Henry VIII. added so much thereto, that he erected a new Court to take Cognizance of his Augmentations.

In respect to *Civil Affairs*, our Kings anciently govern'd absolutely enough. They sometimes stay'd Causes in the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*. They sometimes drew Causes before themselves in their *Privy-Council*. They made Judges when they pleas'd, and when they pleas'd they unmade them again. As to the Laws themselves, they exercis'd a great Power over them: They by *Non Obstantes* weaken'd them so far, that they were violated without Punishment every Day. Thus by a special Dispensation they permitted a Person to execute his Office as a *Justice of Assize* in his own County, tho' by a Statute, no who did this was to forfeit an Hundred Pounds. In our Days this Act being found inconvenient, the Lawyers procur'd it to be repealed, and did not trust to the Old Custom of *Non Obstantes*. *Cities and Boroughs* held their Charters very precariously, and were often found to pay roundly for their Privileges; and as to Trade, we may guess in how settled a State it stood, when we learn, that King Henry VI. having borrowed Ten thousand Pounds of the Cardinal of *Beaufort*, assigned the Customs of London and Southampton for Re-payment, and indentured to turn the Course of Trade to these Two Ports. On the other hand, they borrow'd when they thought proper of their Subjects by *Privy Seal*, and paid them nobody knew when. Henry VIII. having raised a large Sum in this Manner, his *Parliament* (o oblige him) declared the Securities he gave void; because he had applied the Money, as they said, to the Service of the Publick. This curious Passage we owe to Bishop Burnet, in his *History of the Reformation*, our Printed Statutes own no such thing.

These, as I before repeated, are only a few Examples and occasional Observations, thrown together to illustrate this Point. If one was to enter methodically on the Subject, the Task would not be hard to join innumerable Instances of the like Kind to these. Neither are we to suppose these are weaken'd, much less contradicted by Instances of another Nature during these Times, because, when our Kings wanted Power, then they submitted to own their Subjects had Rights; but still the *Prerogative* retain'd its Virtue, and was exerted without Scruple whenever the constraining Force was withdrawn. As to the Remark of some Writers, that our greatest Princes were most favourable to our Liberties, I doubt we shall not find it so solid and well founded as we could wish. All our martial Monarchs, and these are those hinted at, were on account of their Wars oblig'd to keep fair with the People. They were always poor and indigent, and whatever Concessions they made as to Liberty came at a good Price; but as WE did not raise the Money, we admire the thing done, and praise that Moderation in our Princes which our Ancestors paid for.

In our Days the Case is plain, the Crown neither has nor claims any such Powers. In *Parliament Affairs*, no Administration hath ever attempted any thing like what was done in the best Reigns before the Revolution. The King cannot now erect *Boroughs*, nor by having large Estates in Land in their Neighbourhood, influence their Elections. He cannot continue *Parliaments* to Henry VIII. or Charles II. did. Those Rights exercis'd heretofore by the Crown or great Officers of State are now vested in the Houses themselves. The Revenue is fix'd by Act of *Parliament*, and in every new Reign they may consider these Necessities of the Crown de novo. All the Exchanging of *Bishops Lands* is now restrain'd. The removing Causes, or staying them, is never heard of. Judges are no longer at the Will of the King, but of the People. All

Loans by *Privy Seals* are now impracticable: And tho' the *Prerogative* still is, and by the Nature of our Constitution must be a Part of the Law, yet no body will pretend to say it is above Law; which, however, in the Memory of Man, was an Opinion that pass'd for Law. It is at this time, I mean the *Prerogative*, grown perfectly harmless, and whenever we see its Effects, even the keenest Enemies of *Monarchy* must own they are beneficial, and always favourable to the Subject.

One cannot sure be said to assume too much, after what has been advanced, and is by every one known to be Fact, when one alledges that this Outcry about the Power in the Crown is very ill founded. The Question is not, whether there be not still great Powers in the Crown, but whether the Powers in the Crown be greater or less than heretofore? If they were greater, or even so great as before the Revolution, they might by the Application of evil Ministers be render'd dangerous to our Liberties: But as they are now so exceedingly retrench'd as in the Course of this whole Reign there never was an Exertion of the *Prerogative* over pretended to be prejudicial to the Subject, why should there be now a louder Clamour set up than ever was against the Royal Authority in its most dangerous Extent? Such a Conduct is a little unaccountable, it tends to inspire the People with a never-dying Jealousy of Princes, and provides for an hereditary Disloyalty to Princes, let them govern how they will. The common Sort are no Judges of the Reason of Things, much less of the Reason of such Things. A Declaration against Power is sufficient to inflame them, and the most unfounded Suggestions in favour of what is called Liberty, will be always too easily believed.

The Inference usually made from such seditious Pretences, That the more Power is taken from the Crown, the more easily and happily the Commons must live; this Inference, I say, is false and foolish; and the Commons may readily be convinced of it, if they will but consult Experience, a better Tutor than the Orators amongst the Patriots. Experience will tell them, that whatever Evils oppress them spring either from their own Conduct or the Conduct of their Betters, not at all from the Power of the Crown. Was it the *Prerogative* that pushed the *Weavers* in the West lately on Tumults and Rebellion? If they rose without Reason, was it not their own Fault? And if they had any Reason, could it be referred to Oppression by Royal Authority? I might make the same Demand as to other Disturbances, with equal Reason. It is not now against Kings and Ministers, properly, that the People struggle, but against the Laws, against the Constitution, and against all Government in general; an Infection, not that the present Method of Ruling is too severe, but rather, that it is too much relaxed. That this is truly the Case, I shall plainly make appear in my next, by considering the *Mischief* which may ensue to the People by too great INCREASMENTS on the POWERS in the CROWN.

R. FREEMAN.

Madrid, Sept. 5. N. S.

THE Talk of a Change that is to be in the Ministry is reviv'd, and as the Duke of Milanola excus'd himself from accepting the Office of Prime Minister when 'twas offer'd him, by saying, that he had not Abilities enough for a Post of such Importance, 'tis not doubted but it will be conferr'd at length upon the Cardinal Molina, and if so, all the World is persuaded that Cardinal Acquaviva will be declar'd Inquisitor General. The great Junta continues to meet at St. Ildefonso, but is very much divided. As since the Departure of the Ferrol Squadron for the West Indies it would be Nonsense to threaten Ireland or Scotland with an Invasion any longer, this late Duke of Ormond, who was only sent for to give a Jealousy to the English, set out the 2d Inst. for Avignon, having had his Arrears paid to him, amounting to 20000 Pieces of Eight.

Vienna, Sept. 17. The Turkish Ambassador having resolv'd to take all his Relations with him when he paid a Visit to the French Ambassador, the Council of War gave him to understand, that the establish'd Ceremonial would not allow him to take more than a Dozen. This Minister has had a Visit from no other Foreign Ambassador, nor indeed has he notify'd his Arrival to any but the French. On the 13th, he went out for the first time, with 250 Persons in his Retinue.

Retinue, and his ordinary Musick playing before him, to the Count d'Oettingen's Garden, which the Court has hir'd for his Diversion, where his Countrymen entertain'd him with Rope-dancing, Tumbling, and several other Performances of the same Taste. The Plague appears again in several Parts of Hungary.

Naples, Sept. 6. This Morning about 4 o'Clock the Queen of the Two Sicilies was delivered of a Prince. His Sicilian Majesty attended the whole Night, and the Pope's Nuncio, the Ambassador of France, the Envoy of Holland, the Minister of Poland, the four Secretaries of State, and all the Lords and Ladies of the Bed-chamber, were call'd to be present in the Chamber adjoining to the Queen's: from whence the new-born Infant was brought out immediately by the Marchioness of St. Marco, a Roman Lady who is appointed Governor, and shewn to the Company; after which it was baptized by the Name of Mary-Elizabeth.

Dresden, Sept. 7. His Polish Majesty has been pleased to translate M. Grebowski, Bishop of Cracova, to the Bishoprick of Varavia; by which Preferment he likewise becomes a titular Prince of the Empire.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenor, Sept. 17. N. S. Since my last came in the Ship commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 14th, John Hutton, from London for Dantzick; George Veere, from Lynn for Stockholm; On the 15th, Matthew Peacock, for Hamburg; Robert Smith, for Bristol; both from Dantzick; John Doyle, from Petersburg for Waterford; Robert Peake, from Dantzick for Newcastle; On the 16th, Thomas Robertson, from Kirkcaldy for Dantzick; Thomas Landfield, from London for Norwogen; William Wray, from Blyth for Copenhagen; On the 17th, John Reive, from Gessie for Hull.

The Masters bound for the Baltick are failed, with a favourable Wind at N. W. which continu'd till this Day, then it turned to S. E. The outward-bound are also failed.

Elfenor, Sept. 20. N. S. Since my last came in the Ship commanded by the following Masters; viz. On the 18th, Robert Oliver, from Petersburg for London; Samuel Coggrave, from Stein for Gottenburgh; Robert Fortier, from Narva for London; William Thompson, from London for Petersburg; On the 19th, Allan Wilson, from Petersburg for Whitehaven; Timothy Whiney, from Dantzick for Newcastle; On the 20th, Anthony Wilkinson, from Liverpool for Dantzick.

Those Masters bound for the Baltick are failed, the Wind at S. W. The outward-bound are detained in this Road.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Sept. 12. On the 30th ult. arrived the Ben and Betty, Dahl, from Rotterdam; On Sept. 1 the Revolution, Rickey, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; On the 6th, the St. Jean, Shovett; and the Grace of God, Pallow, both from Bourdeaux; On the 9th, the Eagle, Young, from Chester for London; On September the 6th sailed the Hope, Lamb, for Madeira and Barbados; the Ormond's Success, Brown, for Barbados; the Antigua Packet, Oliver, for Rotterdam; On the 8th, the Providence, Fomer, for Drontheim.

Deal, Sept. 22. Wind S. S. W. Remain his Majesty's Ships Roebuck, Chester and Rochester. No other Ship to the Downs.

Arrived

At Dover, the Francis, Samms, from New England in 4 Weeks; the Ann, Arthur, and the Industry, Pearce, both from Amsterdam for New York.

LONDON.

A Swedish Ship arriv'd from Algier at Leghorn says the Plague there is now so much abated that not above 7 or 8 Persons dye of it in a Day.

A French Ship arriving lately at Leghorn from Dublin, the Master made Oath before the Commissioners of Health, that he had not touch'd at any suspected Place, upon which he was admitted to anchor without any Scruple, but being afterwards so imprudent as to put Letters ashore for the Merchants, from whence it appear'd that he had touch'd at Gibraltar, and had even put some Goods ashore there, he was confin'd with his Men on board, and enjoin'd to perform a strict Quarantine, after which he will suffer the Sentence to be pass'd on him by the Council of Health, who have actually commenc'd a Suit against him.

Capt. Gardner of the Betty and Peggy lately arriv'd at Liverpool from Antigua; which Place he left the 3d of August last, when all was well there.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Mr. Stewart,

Nephew to Admiral Stewart, to be Lieutenant of the Augusta, a 60 Gun Ship lately commission'd.

Mr. Chellden the Surgeon is gone to Cambridge to attend Dr. Waterland Master of Magdalen College, who continues dangerously ill of the Mortification in his Toe, inasmuch that his Life is despair'd of. He is attended by divers other eminent Surgeons and Physicians.

On Friday last the Rev. Mr. Joseph Sims, M. A. was instituted to the Rectory of Windpile in the County of Cambridge, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Francis Jefferies.

Yesterday Morning several of his Majesty's Coaches, and three Parties of the Life-guards, set out for Harwich, Margate and Gravesend, in order to wait his Majesty's Arrival from Hanover.

Last Monday Night died, at his House at Clapton, Mr. Boone, formerly a very eminent Wine Merchant of this City.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Brett, of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone, in the County of Middlesex, Brewer.

Thomas Truman, late of Burr-street, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant and Mariner.

Robert Bunduck, of King-street near Tower-hill, in the County of Middlesex, Hairdresser and Chapman.

John Mackin, of Newcastle under Line, in the County of Stafford, Mercer and Draper.

Edward Tinsley, of Leeds, in the County of York, Confectioner.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	02 13	02 36

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 153, 154 to 153 1-half. South Sea 96. Old Annuity 110 3-8ths. New ditto 108 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-half. Royal Assurance 91 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 31 3-4. Premium. Bank Circulation 61 7-8. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Bog-liff Copper 31 10-8. Welsh ditto 15-8. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 31 6 d.

This Day is published,

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By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: Interpersed with Various Conjectures, Digressions, and Difficulties. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticisms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully considered.

And he shall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf also shall not wither. Psalm 1.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster-row; and sold by him, and C. Rivington; S. Blit, J. and P. Knapp; T. Longman; W. Parker; S. Austin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, in and near St. Paul's Church-yard; R. Hett and J. Davidson, in the Poultry; J. Hodges, on London-bridge; T. Woodward, in Fleet-street; and J. Leake, at Bath.

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Note, To prevent the Publick from being imposed upon by Counterfeits, I have put my Christian Name on the Top of the Bottles, as here; there being Counterfeit Sorts sold with the Title of Godfrey's Cordial on the Top of the Bottles, and in the Bills given with the Bottles, the Names of the Impostors who prepare it, are not mentioned.

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This Day is Publish'd,
[Price One Shilling]
ORatio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Londinensium, decimo quinto Calend. Novembris, ex Harveii Institutio ad Socios habita Anno 1799.
A F. NICHOLLS, M.D.

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